North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851. NO. 104.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅓ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled, with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

MISS ACTON'S COOKERY.

MODERN Cookery in all its branches, reduced to a system of easy practice for the use of private families, in a series of practical receipts, all of which are given with the most minute exactness, by Eliza Acton, with numerous wood-cut illustrations, to which is added a table of Weights and Measures. The whole revised for American Housekeepers, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. From the Second London Edition. In one large 12mo. volume.

"Miss Eliza Acton may congratulate herself on having composed a work of great utility, and one that is speedily finding its way to every 'dresser' in the kingdom. Her Cookery-book is unquestionably the most valuable compendium of the art that has yet been published. It strongly inculcates economical principles, and points out how good things may be concocted without that reckless extravagance which good cooks have been wont to imagine the best evidence they can give of skill in their profession." *London Morning Post.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1851. 97—

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withal.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

For Sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. L. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

aleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Stricklandy The Giant of Monthy a, Harper's New Monthl. for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—.

Life and Manners,

FROM the Autobiography of an English Opium-eater by Thomas DeQuincey. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

NEW LAW BOOK.

UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols. Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

86—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received a

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD. First Instalment.

THE following Resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company:

Resolved, That an instalment of 10 per cent. upon the stock subscribed be called for on or before the 1st day of November next; and that the same be paid to the Treasurer, President, or either of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, who are hereby authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor. W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, Sep. 22, 1851 } 93—td.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Warrenton News, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Norfolk Argus copy till day, and send accounts to Treasurer of the Company.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING. E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of
Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850, For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

August 30, 1851. 86—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851, 80—tf.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

New and Fashionable Dry Goods,

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Grass Shirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,
Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

LATEST ARRIVALS. Fall and Winter Goods, 1851. Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Bobbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Jaconet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

Augnst 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs;
Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace,
Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses,
Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of the principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City,

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Shoes! Shoes!

ROBINSON'S Walking Shoes and Slippers,
White Kid, Jenny Lind and Bronze Slippers,
Parodi, Super Seal and Jeffersonian Shoes,
Misses and Ohildren's Black and Fancy Bootes,
Men's Boy's and Servant's Shoes.
Which we are offering low.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. CKER.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING United States and Foreign Weights and Measures; Tables of Areas and Circumferences of Circles, Circular Segments, and Zones of a Circle; Squares and Cubes, Square and Cube Roots; Lengths of Circular and Semi-elliptic Arcs; and Rules of Arithmetic. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; the Mechanical Powers; Geometry, Trigonometry, Gravity, Strength of Materials, Water Wheels, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Statics, Dynamics, Gunnery, Heat, Winding Engines, Tonnage, Shot, Shells, &c. Steam and the Steam-engine; Combustion, Water, Cables and Anchors, Fuel, Air Guns, &c. Tables of the Weights of Metals, Pipes, &c. Miscellaneous Notes, and Exercises, &c. New Edition. 12mo.

Indispensable to every mechanic; it is, in fact, a condensed Encyclopedia of scientific and practical mechanical information; a fund of knowledge more valuable than gold. *Farmer and Mechanic.*

For Sale at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Clatter and Youatt's Cattle Doctor

EVERY man his own cattle doctor: containing the causes, symptons and treatment of all diseases incident to oxen, sheep and swine; and a sketch of the Anatomy and Physiology of neat cattle, by Francis Clater, Edited, Revised and almost re-written, by William Youatt, author of "The Horse," with numerous additions, embracing an essay on the use of oxen and the improvement in the breed of sheep, by J. S. Skinner, with numerous cuts and illustrations, in one 12mo. volume, cloth.

"As its title would import, it is a most valuable work, and should be in the hands of every American farmer; and we feel proud in saying, that the value of the work has been greatly enhanced by the contributions of Mr. Skinner. Clater and Youatt are names treasured by the farming communities of Europe as household gods; nor does that of Skinner deserve to be less esteemed in America.' *American Farmer.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, October 1851. 98—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Register please copy.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE

August 27, 1851. 86—

For Sale.

A VERY good second handed PIANO, cheap can be had at F. MAHLER'S.

Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851. 98—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Lace,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats;

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenes of gentlemen of taste. 87—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs, *MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can pleaseal l who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 48—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA! Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 18th 1851. 90—1y.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Caster Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

VERMONT.

Extracts from the Message of Gov. Williams, of Vermont, communicated to the Legislature of that State October 11, 1851.

"I trust that you will, in all your deliberations, bear in mind that legislators are not only responsible to their constituents, but are also subject to a higher law, and higher power, and unless they feel and act under a sense of this subjection, the oaths, which they take at the commencement of their political service, would be but mockery. To be just and fear not, and to act in subjection to this power, is the duty of every person whatever; and legislators and rulers cannot exempt themselves from this obligation. I should consider myself very unfit to take upon me the duties of the office to which I have been elected, if I did not feel that the oath I have taken laid me under an obligation to discharge the duties of it in the fear of Him, before whom the nations "are as a drop in the bucket, and are counted as the small dust in the balance," and who "taketh up the isles as a very little thing." It is with unpleasant feelings I have witnessed, that subjection to this law has been made a subject of reproach or ridicule, or that listening to the dictates of conscience, and seeking its direction, should be treated as fanaticism, or an exploded idea of by-gone times. The laws of our Maker, and the teachings of an enlightened conscience, instruct rulers to do no injustice, and all to be submissive and obedient to lawful authority, and cannot be made a pretext for oppression, or of resistance to the requirements of law. This principle is so general, that I deem it almost idle and superfluous to mention it. The people of this State are better acquainted with their rights and duties than is supposed by many. They entertain no idea that they are absolved from obedience to law, because it does not conform to their views and wishes. This latter sentiment, I have no reason to believe, pervades any considerable portion of our fellow citizens, and I mention it with a view to assert my disbelief of any such sentiment existing among many of the citizens of this State, and not to controvert or show its fallacy.

If it were practicable, it would be desirable that every act of a legislative body should be accompanied with such evidences of its necessity and utility as to ensure a ready acquiescence in the propriety and wisdom of its provisions, and thus commend itself to the hearts and affections of the people, and not require the coercive power of government to enforce it. But as obedience and submission must be yield to the supremacy of the laws, and a resort to compulsory measures must be had, if necessary, to ensure this obedience, it is incumbent on a legislative body to consult the general good, and not unnecessarily sacrifice the interest of one portion of the community to that of the other, nor wantonly injure the feelings and views of one, to conciliate and gratify those of another. When there is this conflict of interest and opinion, the voice of the majority must prevail.

In a republican government, having a written constitution, there are two tests to which all legislative acts must be submitted. One is public opinion, and the other is the provisions of that constitution. The former may compel a repeal or alteration of any acts or laws passed by any legislature, and the latter will try their validity. To the formation of a correct public sentiment, and to influence it, the utmost latitude must be allowed of speaking and publishing the sentiments and views of every individual. The merits of public men and measures must be subject to be discussed freely, in order to obtain that remedy, if any is necessary, which the representatives of the people in their legislative capacity can alone give. Every attempt to repress this liberty of speech and of the press, and to silence an inquiry into the propriety or wisdom of public men and measures, whether by law or the exercise of patronage, by appeals to the passions, the fears, the avarice or ambition of individuals, must be futile and vain, and can obtain no permanent favor of the thinking and intelligent citizens of the United States. For myself, I can adopt the language of an eminent individual, that "to speak my mind and act as my conscience dictates, are two branches of liberty which I can never part with." I am sure the people of this country will never consent to part with this liberty, however much it may be desired by some, to avoid a scrutiny of the acts and merits of themselves and others; and no danger is to be apprehended from the abuse of this liberty, while men are under the superintendance and supervision of the law, and amenable to public justice.

To the other test all legislative acts are also subject, and it is the province of the judiciary department to determine, when the law and the constitution are antagonistic, that the former must yield, and the latter prevail. This power of the judiciary was formerly denied, but is not doubted at this day. It is the right and privilege of any one, affected by any act of the legislature in his person or property, to bring the act to the consideration of the judicial tribunals, who will pronounce it valid or void, as it conforms to or conflicts with the fundamental law. In order to ensure confidence in a judicial decision on this delicate and difficult subject, the citizen should feel that he can present his views, that he will be heard with patience, and not be embarrassed by any previous expression of opinion, not required, uncalled for, and extra judicial, and not a decision of the question submitted. No individual, or State, should be discouraged from resorting to this mode of trying the validity of any legislative act.

I need not speak to you of our attachment to the Union, or our reverence for the constitution, or our unwavering obedience to all its requirements. A recurrence to history will show, that we voluntarily and unhesitatingly sought admission into the Union, and ratified and confirmed its constitution, and have never, even when invited by those in whom we placed confidence, asked for any important alteration in its provisions, and have manifested no wish to disturb the ratio of representation; nor have we joined with others, in acts or measures which might be considered as tending to a violation of, or resistance to, its authority. We make no loud and vociferous professions of attachment to the constitution, as such professions sometimes indicate that there may have been reason to doubt that attachment, and an uncalled for profession of faith and reverence for the Union and constitution, might imply that we had heretofore been wanting in that reverence.

Allegiance to the government of the United States depends not upon our will; we cannot, while we enjoy its protection, absolve ourselves, nor can any state, or any combination of states, absolve us from that allegiance. And should any state, or any number of inhabitants within any other geographical limits, attempt it, the laws of the United States and its constitution would still be in force within their territory, and would only be rendered ineffectual, by the want of ability and power, in the authorities of the Union, to enforce obedience. I have no reason to doubt but that the necessary power would be found, and the aid afforded, to compel submission to law and authority. For this reason I have regarded, perhaps too lightly, all threats of a dissolution of the Union as futile, and have noticed with surprise, in the resolutions of public bodies, and in executive messages, a declaration, or even an intimation, that adherence to any acts or measures of congress, is to be the condition of their fidelity to the Union, as though this allegiance depended upon their will and pleasure alone.

I hope that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the Church in the country of our ancestors, in other times, is not to be made the pretext for arbitrary and oppressive measures, or humiliating and degrading submission.

In an extended territory, like that of the United States, the different sections will have different interests, and legislators will be influenced by their local situations. Hence they will be liable to the imputation of being governed by sectional and not national views. This was the complaint against those laws which were enacted in favor of a protective tariff, and which, at one time, came very near involving the country in a civil war. It should be remembered, however, that what advances the interest of one section, in a measure advances the interest of all. The protection, which has heretofore been extended to the manufacturing interest, has also benefitted that of agriculture and commerce. An abandonment of this interest was truly a sectional, and not a national measure. We ought not to look with jealousy or envy, on the wealth which may have been accumulated, in consequence of this protection, when it has been so liberally expended in works of usefulness, and benevolence, extending to every part of this republic. We hope that we shall again witness a resort to a protective tariff, and that the doctrine of free trade will be given up as a sectional and narrow feeling, not adapted to the wants of the whole Union. Sensible, however, that in our government a majority must determine what measures shall be adopted, even if our wishes should be disregarded, and a policy still more fatal to our interests should be pursued, we shall endeavor to seek redress in the Union, and not out of it.

There is another subject, connected with the action of this state, which I ought not to pass over in silence, inasmuch as our state has been most unjustly calumniated by those who have officiously intermeddled with our concerns. Some of the states in the confederate republic, our equals, and not our superiors, have undertaken to sit in judgment, and reprove and reprimand our legislative acts, as though we were accountable to them. Those of our own citizens, who have either approved or condemned any acts or proceedings of the legislature, have but exercised the right of expressing their own opinion, and endeavoring to influence the opinion of others, which all undoubtedly possess; and so far as it evinces an anxiety to keep rulers and legislators within the pale of constitutional authority, or to protect the natural rights or liberties of man, or to procure the repeal or modification of any law, whether of the state or general government, it cannot be a subject of censure, but merits approbation. Those belonging to other states, and other governments, who have reflected injuriously on the legislation of this state, are not entitled to this charitable construction of their motives or acts. We are not bound to consult their wishes, or conform to their views, when we legislate for ourselves. It is no time for them to complain until we violate their rights.

These remarks are elicited from a consideration of the law of the congress of the United States, on the subject of fugitives from labor, and the act of the legislature of this state, relating to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the view taken of them by others. Of the former, I have no disposition to enter into any discussion, and shall not speak of it in the language of reproach, and *certainly* not of approbation. I early learned, in the resolutions of the general assembly of this state in the year 1799, in answer to certain resolutions transmitted to them by the state of Virginia, that "it belongs not to the state legislature to decide on the constitutionality of laws made by the general government, that power being exclusively vested in the judiciary courts of the Union;" and from that year to the present time, I have never seen any great practical good from passing resolutions on subjects not immediately connected with legislation, as the representatives and senators are usually sufficiently acquainted with the wishes and feelings of their constituents, without the aid of resolutions and instruction.

I may remark for myself individually, that whatever other powers congress may possess, in order to insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, or warrant the passing of the laws in question, I have not been able to find in it that clause of the constitution, in relation to fugitives from labor, and have rather coincided with the opinions of a learned chancellor of New York, and of a judge of the supreme court of the United States, and of some of the distinguished statesmen of that portion of the Union who are the most sensitive on this subject, that no legislation by congress was authorized or required. But upon this, as upon all other similar subjects, I have endeavored to conform my own views to judicial decisions, considering all decisions of the supreme court, upon a point directly in issue, as final and conclusive, though I have not yielded the same authority to the reasons which they may express for coming to such decisions, which are frequently given by the way of illustration or explanation only. I should have much preferred to see the authority in congress maintained from the words of the constitution, and not from contemporaneous history, which I have never been able to find, and from acquiescence, when those who were the subjects of its provisions had no other way but to acquiesce, and had not the means or ability to try the validity of any acts passed by congress, on any question of constitutional construction. I am not insensible that others, whose opinions are of very high authority, have different views. Those who think congress are under any *constitutional obligation*, by the article referred to, to enact laws to carry the same into effect, may be justified in passing this law, and will probably have to resort to other measures more stringent and effectual.

Those of the representatives and senators in congress who neither voted for the law in question, nor proposed any alterations or amendments, I have no reason to believe, had any such views of constitutional duty or obligation. But I have no wish whatever either to discuss, agitate, censure, or approve the law in question, and will only add that it is no reason with me, either to withdraw my confidence from any administration, or any men who think differently, or to withhold it hereafter, if they were honest and upright in their convictions of duty. Unanimity, or a perfect coincidence of opinion, is not to be expected in any legislative body, on every question before them, either of ordinary legislation, or of constitutional rights or duties. Nor can I hesitate to express my approbation of the executive, in carrying into effect, either this or any other law passed agreeably to the forms of the constitution. Indeed it would be an anomaly, and a dereliction of duty, for any executive to refuse or neglect to execute a law, which has passed the legislature, and received his official sanction. It is not, however, a matter of much importance what may be my opinion in relation to the law in question. It is sufficient on this occasion to say, that of the constitutionality of the act, both in the whole, and in its particular provisions, very great doubts have been entertained. The President of the United States withheld his approbation, until he had obtained the opinion of the Attorney General. Others, not convinced of that opinion, still continue in the belief that congress had assumed powers not delegated to them, and had disregarded the principles of civil liberty, and the constitution.

One branch of the legislature of this state, without any apparent dissent, had pronounced the act a violation of the principles of civil liberty and the constitution, and set forth the reasons for such an opinion. The other declared their disapprobation of the act, and urged its repeal, or such modifications as would protect the rights of our own citizens, thereby implying that those rights might be in danger. Not having any reason to doubt they were sincere in the belief of these opinions expressed by them, the passing the law in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, and extending its provisions to persons *claimed* as fugitive slaves, cannot be made a subject of reproach. The law of this state is probably the first act of any legislature, designed to give the person claimed as a fugitive from service, the way and the means of having his claim to freedom established by a judicial tribunal, and proffering the professional aid of the state's attorney, to defend him from any unlawful seizure, not warranted by the law and the constitution. Of the necessity, propriety, or expediency of such an act, it is not for me to decide. Never having heard that such an act was in contemplation, until the evening it passed, I nevertheless examined its provisions, and though I had doubts of its necessity or expediency, I had none of its constitutionality, and gave it my approval.

As early as the year 1786, this state found it necessary to provide against free persons being transported out of this state, and sold as slaves, and our permanent laws make such practices highly penal. I can see no good reason why an inquiry may not be had, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus, whether a person is arrested or imprisoned by *lawful authority*, or is about to be sent out of the state without such authority. Instances have not been wanting, where persons have assumed to act as commissioners without any authority, and where, in a summary manner, they have taken jurisdiction over a person not a fugitive, and not subject to their jurisdiction or authority. The habeas corpus act passed by the legislature of this state, in the year 1814, met with the same objection and opposition as the act of the last legislature, and yet no attempt was made to procure its repeal, and its provisions have since been incorporated into the constitution of this state.

It is not, with me, among the objectionable provisions of the act of our legislature, that it provides for carrying the subject, by appeal, to the courts of law, where, from the decision of the highest courts of this state, a writ of eror will lie to the supreme court of the United States, nor would it have been objectionable if they had made the writ returnable, in the first instance, to the supreme court of the state. It is declared by the constitution of this state, that "the writ of habeas corpus shall in no case be suspended; it shall be issuable of right, and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy, in all cases proper therefor." It protects the citizen from all unlawful imprisonment, and it matters not how obscure the person illegally detained, or how high the pretended authority who claims to detain. Congress, in the plentitude of their power, cannot suspend it, nor can they direct how a trial shall be had in the same, before what tribunal, or at what time.

If, as I remarked before, the legislature were sincere in their convictions of the unconstitutionality of the act of congress, or even if they had any reasonable doubt upon the subject, they took the method least liable to objection, when they made provision to refer it to a judicial tribunal, whose decision was still liable to re-examination before the highest courts of this state, and of the United States. That there is nothing novel in referring to the writ of habeas corpus for relief against any act of congress, supposed to be against the provisions of the constitution, I may refer to the expressed opinion of Mr. Jefferson, whose authority will be listened to in some of the states which have manifested hostility to the law of this state. Writing to a distinguished foreigner, who was liable to be removed by virtue of an act of congress called the "alien law," and inviting him to the state of Virginia, he says: "that should you choose it for your asylum, the laws of the land, administered by upright judges, would protect you from any exercise of power unauthorized by the constitution of the United States. The *habeas corpus* secures every man here, alien or citizen, against everything which is not law, whatever shape it may assume." Having the same high confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the judges of this state, I have no doubt, that in the administration of this law, they will not contravene the constitution, either of the United States or this state; that they will not hesitate to inquire into any assumed authority of commissioners, or others; will protect all within their jurisdiction from unlawful seizure and imprisonment, and remand any one, brought before them, who is held by lawful authority.

An interesting and important question, on the subject of fugitives from justice, is under discussion in the state of Maryland, in which they have directed *their Attorney General* to set such proceedings on foot as may bring the same before the supreme court of the United States for its adjudication. I mention it, only to show, that questions arising under the constitution of the United States, on the subject of fugitives, whether from labor or justice, and of the powers and duties of the executives and legislative branches of state government, are not of so easy solution, as to warrant the imputation of hostility to the Union, or constitution, or treasonable disaffection to the government, in any of those who may entertain different and discordant views of these questions.

I do not look with disfavor on any attempt to try the validity of a law of congress, or of a state legislature, by appeals to the judiciary, while I wholly discountenance all attempts of forcible resistance; but I have not formed so low an opinion of the stability of the Union, or the authority of the general government, as to suppose that either can be materially affected by any violent outbreak of popular indignation, or the indiscretion, even of large bodies of the people. Nor am I willing so to confound the distinctions between crimes, as to magnify them to the crime of treason, the highest which can be committed in a state.

Called out, in the early part of my life, with a detachment of militia, to enforce the laws of the Union, I then witnessed instances of resistance to the authority and laws of the United States, by bodies of armed men, property seized under the authority of the United States rescued by violence, and by men armed for the purpose, soldiers fired upon, wounded, and some of them shot down in the discharge of their duty, professional ingenuity taxed to the utmost to screen the offenders, and to render the laws ineffectual; and although some of the offenders were convicted of murder and manslaughter in the courts of this state, yet I was taught by the courts of the Union, that no treason was committed. The integrity of the Union was not destroyed or impaired by such violent and lawless acts, although they were constant and continued for a long time. I was then taught a lesson of reverence and submission to the laws, which made a lasting impression on my mind. A resistance, and particularly a resistance by force, and by men armed, and by murderous assault, was not acceptible to me then, nor is it now, and I hope the majesty and supremacy of the law will ever be vindicated. But I have no fears that the government will be seriously affected by any such tumultuous and popular commotions.

It is not with pleasure, that I have felt it necessary to say thus much on the laws of the United States and of this state:—a respect both for the Union, and for this state, would not permit me to say less.

I have received several communications from other states, and from constitutional conventions, which will be transmitted to you. A communication from the state of Virginia, and also one from the state of North Carolina, were so disrespectful and offensive to this state, that I deem it not consistent with the respect I bear the legislature, to communicate them to you, except at your request, and the governors of these states were so informed."

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

VERMONT.

We have copied into our paper to-day that portion of the Message of the Governor of Vermont which relates to the fugitive-slave law and the *habeas corpus* law of that State. We leave this document with our readers—further comment upon it is unnecessary.

By the way, the Raleigh Register is *silent* in relation to this message; and the Star, having given an incorrect statement of its substance, and having been reminded of it and appealed to on the subject, is also silent. Are those papers *determined* to cover up, systematically and as a matter of Whig policy, the sentiments and conduct of the Abolition Whigs in the free States? It would seem so. The good feeling existing between "the allies" North and South, must not be disturbed; in the language of the Guilford Whigs, an eye must be had, not only to Southern rights but to "Northern *interests*." Vermont already gets a handsome protection for her wool by the present Tariff; the Star is anxious to increase the rates of the Tariff, and thereby add to the burdens on the planting interests, for the benefit of "*Northern* interests"; and now let us ask how much more the Star would give? Would the Editor and the Guilford Whigs yield to Vermont until the Whigs of that State replied *enough—we will go for Graham?* Is that to be the game? Are the interests and rights of the slaveholding States to be *bargained* away for party success and party rewards?

The Governor of Vermont, it will be seen, speaks of a communication from North Carolina, which he deemed too "disrespectful" to be laid before the Assembly. He doubtless refers to the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously by our last Legislature. It was drawn up by the lamented Dr. Cameron, the Senator from Cumberland, and was passed as it came from his pen:

"RESOLUTION in relation to Vermont.

WHEREAS, a message has recently been transmitted to the Senate by his Excellency David S. Reid, inclosing "resolutions for the promotion of peace," forwarded by the Governor of Vermont, as having passed the Legislature of that State; and whereas the Legislature of the said State has recently passed an act for the nullification of an act of Congress, passed at its last session, on which the peace and harmony of this Union mainly depend: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to send back to the Governor of Vermont the aforesaid "resolutions for the promotion of peace," with the declaration that North Carolina knows too well what is due to herself to receive from a sister State resolutions of that character, when the State so adopting and transmitting them, has been the first in the confederacy to assume to herself the right of violating the constitution of the United States, and bringing into jeopardy the peace and safety of the Union."

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

THE INFAMOUS SEWARD.

We alluded, in our last, to the monstrous fact that William H. Seward, who represents in the Senate one of the first States of the Confederacy, not only gave countenance to the Syracuse law-breakers by becoming one of their bail for appearance in Court, but actually invited them—negroes, "Bloomers" and all—to his house in Auburn, where he entertained them cordially and in the best style. Of course this man has a legal right to act in this way; but his moral guilt is as deep as if he, himself, had joined these traitors in the outrage at Syracuse, for he makes himself one of them by becoming their bail and by seeking their company. We shall observe the manner with which his brother Senators will meet him in December next. They owe it to their own self-respect, as well as to the honor of their constituents, to hold no intercourse with him, but to treat him as a thing accursed. Who cares whether he is *sincere* or not in his convictions? His *conduct* is the touch-stone by which to try him—"the tree is known by its fruits." The tendency of his policy and conduct is to dissolve the Union of these States, and thereby to bring upon the people, North and South, calamities such as they have never heretofore experienced. He is an enemy to the Union, to the repose of the country, and to the happiness and prosperity of the white race on this Continent; he is worse than Arnold, because Arnold deserted the cause of liberty before it was triumphant, and when it was in doubt; but *he* arrays himself against the guardian of our liberties, the Constitution, when in the full tide of experiment, and would destroy by his policy an ascertained, a palpable, and an undeniable source of benefits and blessings.

The Albany Register thus notices his conduct in connection with these Syracuse traitors:

"We are credible informed, that on Monday, when Judge Conkling delivered his opinion, about a hundred Abolitionists, from Syracuse and Auburn, composed of men and women, many of the latter in Bloomer dresses, were present, and that after Gov. Seward had become bail for the parties bound over, the motley group of males and long and short skirted females, by his invitation, formed a procession and escorted the released prisoners to his house, where they were treated to a most gracious and hospitable reception. This conduct on his part, can be regarded in no other light, than as an indirect censure of the decision of Judge Conkling, a public expression of sympathy for persons bound over to answer the charge of a criminal offence of no ordinary turpitude, and an approval of the sentiments and principles of the fanatical group which formed their escort. We deeply regret that a United States Senator from New York, and former chief magistrate of the State, should have so far forgotten what is due to a decent self-respect, to his high position, to public opinion, and the laws and Constitution of his country, as to take the lead in such a miserable and degrading exhibition. We allude to the subject in a spirit of sorrow, not of anger—with feelings of deep humiliation, and not for the purpose of heaping obloquy upon Gov. Seward. We are sure that on calm reflection, his own sense of propriety will lead him to regret the undignified course in which he indulged, and the pernicious example, which, in what must have been an unguarded moment, he has set before his fellow-citizens. We trust the course of those presses, which have so industriously fomented resistance to the fugive-slave law, and stirred up sedition, has not his deliberate sanction; that he does not approve the Syracuse outrage, and seek to protect its perpetrators from the penalties of the law; that he would not designedly bring a higher court of justice into disrepute, and that least of all does he hold sentiments in common and sympathize with that demented crowd whom he invited to his mansion.

For the honor of the city and the State in which it is located, we deplore the occurrence of such an exhibition in Auburn, scarcely less than the outrage at Syracuse. We hope that the organs of the exhibiters, will not seize upon the fact that it has led to such an uncouth scene, as another argument why the law should not be executed. It would however, be of a piece with the rest of their reasoning. And most sincerely do we hope that it will not be repeated upon invitation of a United States Senator."

The yellow fever, it is stated, broke out in Mobile on the 26th of last month, causing great alarm among the people. The Board of Health had reported, however, that it was not on the increase, but advise strangers to stay away from the City until the disease shall have totally disappeared.

THE STAR FOR A HIGHER TARIFF.

The cloven foot of Federalism is showing itself more and more, as the Presidential campaign approaches. The Raleigh Star is not only out for a National Bank, and a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; but the Editor comes forward in his last issue and labors to show that the Tariff-taxes of the people ought to be increased, for the benefit, of course, of "Northern *interests*."

We shall not reply, at present, to the Star's arguments on this subject, for we have something stronger than any thing we could say, in the proceedings of our last Assembly. We call the attention of the Star and the people generally, to the following Resolutions, adopted by the Legislature at its late session:

"RESOLUTIONS in relation to the encouragement of Home Industry, and requesting our members in both branches of Congress to vote against any increase of tariff duties.

WHEREAS, The Southern States of this Union have, since the formation of the Federal Government, assisted in fostering and nourishing the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign countries which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States; and whereas these acts of generosity and self sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to make unceasing attacks upon our institutions and property: therefore,

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligation, by the votes of her representatives in Congress or otherwise, to protect the "Home Industry" of the non-slaveholding States.

2. *Resolved*, That if our own industry needs protection it can be better effected by State than by Congressional legislation.

3. *Resolved*, That the present tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and ought not to be increased.

4. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members in both houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective houses, and with the further request, that they vote against any change in the present tariff laws which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of the free States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumer of any of the products of foreign countries.

[Ratified 23d January, 1851.]

These Resolutions were introduced into the Commons by Mr. Erwin, a Whig, on the 2nd of January; on the 4th of January, Mr. Rayner moved their indefinite postponement, which the House refused to do by a vote of twenty-four to eighty-five; and the Resolutions were then passed and ordered to engrossment. They were received by the Senate on the 7th of January, and on the 17th, on motion of Col. Bower, they were taken up in that body, read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled. Similar Resolutions were also introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Barringer, a Whig; but Mr. Erwin's were generally agreed upon and passed.

The people of North Carolina, speaking through their Representatives in General Assembly, have almost unanimously declared, among other things, that "the present Tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and *ought not to be increased*"; and yet the Star, in the face of this declaration, and at a time like this, proposes to disturb the Tariff, to increase its rates, and thus impose additional burthens, for the benefit of the capitalists of the free States, on the industry and interests of the slaveholding States.

If the Star be right in this matter, then were the Whigs of the last Assembly wrong; but the Editor is borne down by numbers—the deliberately expressed voice of his party and of his State is against him.

The Star says the Tariff of 1846 has "opened the flood-gates of ruin" upon the "industrial interests of the country." This is news to us. Will the Editor tell us *when* these "flood-gates" were opened, and *where* the "ruin" is rolling? It is very easy to talk and declaim—*let us have the proofs*. One fact is worth a volume of mere declamation and assertion. Let us have the proofs, Mr. Lemay. Are not the wool-growing States already getting a sufficient bounty on their wool? And has not Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in iron and coal, just declared by her recent vote for Bigler, that she is satisfied with the Tariff of 1846?

MANTEO PAPER MILLS.

We have been printing our paper for several weeks past, on an article of paper made at the Manteo Mills, near this City; and we think we may say, with strict truth, that the paper which the enterprising Proprietors are turning out, will compare favorably with specimens from any similar establishment in the Union. It will be recollected that, some time since, these Mills were destroyed by fire, just as the Proprietors were getting fairly under way; but, not discouraged by this disaster, they went to work with renewed energy, erected larger buildings, procured an engine of fifty horse power, together with the very best machinery, and have commenced again under auspices and with means, business tact, and a spirit which must ensure success.

Editors who are disposed to encourage *home* manufactures, now have an opportunity of doing so. *We are saving* per annum, by these Mills, from seventy-five to one hundred dollars in the way of freight; and besides, we get just as good an article of paper as we formerly procured at the North, at the same price, while we incur no risk of being imposed on, as Printers sometimes are, by short reams, and by flimsy paper being mixed in with the good.

These Mills are situated within some two and a half miles of Raleigh, on Crabtree creek.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance has been in session here this week.

On Thursday, an Address was delivered in the Commons Hall, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Hewlett; and in the evening Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. A. Shaw and Prof. Deems. The audiences were large, and appeared to be deeply interested in the good cause.

On Thursday night a Party was given by the Sons at the Masonic Hall, which, we learn, was well attended.

We learn that there were about one hundred members of the Grand Division in attendance. The procession, which moved from the Masonic Hall, down Fayetteville Street, to Temperance Hall, and thence to the Capitol, presented quite an imposing appearance.

Mr. John B. Odom, of Northampton, was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch; Mr. Luke Blackmer, of Rowan, Grand Worthy Associate; and Mr. A. M. Gorman, of this place, was re-elected Grand Scribe.

We learn that the next Annual Meeting of the Grand Division will be held in Salisbury.

We publish to-day a table of the Census of this State taken in 1850, and prepared by the Census Department in Washington City. We have copied it from the Washington Republic, and suppose it is official and correct. It will be useful for future reference.

The North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference meets in Salisbury on the 25th of this month.

MR. AVERY'S ADDRESS.

The Address of W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, before the two Literary Societies of our University in June last, has been printed at the Standard office, for the Dialectic Society.

Mr. Avery's subject is *State Pride*. He has delineated with a bold but truthful hand, the condition of the State—has pointed out some of the chief causes of our backwardness in the race of mental and physical improvement; and he appeals in trumpet-tones to the young men of the country to rouse themselves to the noble strife before them, and to go forth determined to elevate their State to the high stand among her sisters which she is so justly entitled to occupy.

We make the following extracts from this able and interesting Address:

"State pride is an active desire to see our immediate country prosperous and happy. It has its origin in that love for the land of our birth, which is one of the strongest instincts of our nature, and incites nobler actions, and induces greater sacrifices, than any other impulse of man's bosom. Love of birth-place and home, is developed simultaneously with those warm affections for parents—brothers—friends, that exist around the family hearth, and which, if cultivated, cluster ever after about the human heart. As association expands the scope of affection, this feeling extends to the social system around us, and is gradually enlarged, until it comprises within its devotion the entire Government of the country we inhabit. No Government has ever retained the allegiance of its citizens where this sentiment has languished; and no country has flourished where it was not taught as a principle, cherished as a passion, and made subordinate only to religion, in the ardor with which it glowed in the bosom of the people. But the force and efficiency of this feeling, in controlling our actions, stimulating high resolves, and securing the sacrifice of individual interest to the public good, depends upon the extent of the area of its operation. And in order to make it active, effective, and *self*-sacrificing—I speak with reference to the public weal—that area should be circumscribed by fixed and definite boundaries, and must not be too extensive, for each successive enlargement of the circle of its sympathy weakens its intensity, precisely as our affection for family—relative—friend—countryman, becomes less ardent as it diverges from the principal focus of concentration.

The division of the vast territory of our Republic into States, with known and fixed boundaries, and having the entire control of their own internal police and government, thereby concentrating the actions, thoughts, and affections of their people, while it constitutes the strength and beauty of our political system, is likewise the chief element of the prosperity of our Republic. As liberal competition between individuals, in the race for honorable distinction, is the greatest incentive to success, so does the generous rivalry among the members of our family of States, in their contest for preeminence in improving and ameliorating the condition of their people, ensure to each greater progress in the march of improvement; and the aggregate of character and prosperity thus attained by the several States, imparts to the Republic the glory and grandeur of its national character.

Much of the *well-merited* renown acquired by our arms upon the plains of Mexico, may be ascribed to the noble emulation which was excited in the bosoms of the several corps of patriotic soldiers, representing the different States of the Union. Marching under a banner, clothed in the emblems, and inscribed with the motto of his State, each citizen-soldier approached the field of battle, proudly conscious that her honor and character were confided to his keeping; and, as he beheld his brethren from the other States unfurling their respective banners, and marshalling themselves beneath their folds, he resolved, with a hero's spirit, that the flag of his native State should be foremost in the van, whilst a single hand was left to carry and defend it.

Thus inspirited the citizen-soldier of America has proved himself invincible. And if the same noble spirit of emulation, existing and operating in the civil departments of life, would animate and direct the people of all the States in this Union, what limit could human prophecy affix to their intellectual, social, political, and moral advancement! Would to God that our beloved State thrilled from centre to circumference with the inspiration of this spirit! Would that I could this day enkindle in your bosoms the regenerating spark! For I am *here* to speak for North Carolina—to appeal from her children whose generation is passing away, to those whose generation will soon succeed them; and if I shall speak plainly and boldly, it is because all that I am—all that I have—and all that the future has in store for me, are *hers*, and from my full and perfect consciousness of loyalty to her institutions and her interests, I claim the privilege of telling you the *truth*, and recounting the simple story of her wrongs.

North Carolina commenced her career as a member of this Union with an average share of the wealth, intelligence, and virtue, then existing among the Colonies. And it is true, she has increased in population—in wealth—in intelligence—in most of the elements that constitute the greatness of a State. But has that increase been commensurate with the progress of the world around us? Is she not immeasurably behind many of her compeers? While she pauses, after short and convulsive efforts at progress, are not her proud sisters moving onward in their career, and widening the distance which separates her from them? Do you require evidence that she occupies a position so low in the scale of progress? As a primary question, I ask you, Where are the memorials of her advancement? Where are the works of public improvement, proportionate to the resources and means of her people, attesting their public spirit? A few partial works of improvement in one section, struggling into precarious existence, and sustained alone by their small band of Spartan projectors, and a *single grand scheme* progressing, which has been saved from positive failure only by unparalleled exertions, although a munificent subscription had been made by the State to aid its consummation—these are the only monuments of their public spirit."

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What have we accomplished in the great cause of popular education? What expenditures have we made to disseminate intelligence among the mass of our people, and thereby lay deep and broad the foundations of popular freedom? We received a fund from abroad, in terms a loan, but in effect a donation. We established a system of Common Schools and devoted that fund to their maintenance. The fund has proved inadequate to give life and vitality to the system, and, instead of increasing it from our own abundant resources, and quieting the public mind by enlarging it to an amount sufficient to meet the wants of all sections, we are calmly witnessing a contest touching its distribution, that may terminate either in the destruction of the system itself, or in the alienation of the affections of our people from each other. And, pending this prolonged conflict, the great cause languishes, almost to stagnation, because the mass of our people have abandoned schools founded upon private subscription, in the confident expectation that their children would be allowed the privilege of drinking deep from the fountains of public instruction.

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Where are her discoveries in Science, or the instances of her application of its established principles, in improved forms, to promote the comfort or happiness of mankind? She has ascended the platform which others have erected, but seeks not, by the simple light of her own genius, to explore the ascent beyond.

Where are her specimens of Art, sketched by a Raphael's pencil, or springing life-like from a Canova's chisel? The one exists only in the unreflected beauties of nature; the other lies buried in her nameless quarries of native marble, which not even the hand of Utility, much less the finger of Taste, has yet pointed out for exploration.

Where, in fine, are all those other imposing testimonials, indicating the growth, prosperity, and power of a flourishing Commonwealth? The Statesman and Philanthropist will find them nowhere within our borders, unless they exist in the latent and undeveloped energies of our people.

This picture of the condition of our beloved State, gloomy and lamentable as it may be, is literally true. I've extenuated nothing, "nor set down aught in malice." Had I loved her less, I should not dare, thus rudely, to draw aside the veil and expose her deformities. But there is a fault somewhere, and there is a remedy. I invite your attention whilst I seek the one and explain the other.

The torpor which I may have made painfully manifest to you, cannot be ascribed to any inferiority in

the mental or physical organization of our people; they are, in the main, Anglo-Saxon in their origin, claiming descent from an ancestry common alike to most of the citizens of the other States in the Union; and we can divine no cause that would render the descendants within our territory less vigorous in mind or body than their forefathers. It cannot be attributed to any peculiarity in our institutions and form of government, for the most prosperous States that surround us are blessed with the same institutions, and governed by the same general policy.

The character of our soil has not dispited, nor has our climate enervated, our population. The soil, in return for the labors of the husbandman, yields an abundant harvest, and is no less remarkable for the quantity than the infinite variety of its productions; whilst the climate, without creating any perceptible change in the temperaments or characteristics of our people, is so modified, in different sections, that snow-clouds float upon our mountains at the same time that flowers brought from the tropics are blooming on our Eastern shore, and exhaling sweet odours beneath a Summer's sun. The absence of public virtue, nor practice of vice and immorality, can not have blunted the moral sense of her population, for in no other State is virtue more highly appreciated—integrity so scrupulously practised—vice more generally reprobated—and crime so certainly punished. The torpor of the *Body Politic* of which I speak, has its origin in none of these causes, but results from the total want of State Pride among our people, in the sense that I have considered it.

The *extinction* of this sentiment—or I should rather say *decay*, for I hope the germ still exists—has been occasioned, in an eminent degree, by the course and action of the prominent public men in our State, who give tone to, and control public opinion; and, in arraigning *them* at the bar of that public opinion which they have misdirected, and holding *them* responsible for the dire consequences to our most vital interests, which have followed in the train of their conduct and example, I intend no injustice to the living—I mean no disrespect to the dead. On the contrary, if time permitted, it would be a pleasing as well as a grateful task, whilst awakening the slumbering energies of the one, to canonize the virtues of the other. We have had—we now have Patriots, Statesmen, and Orators, whose love of country, talents, and eloquence, would render them ornaments to any State; but, in selecting objects for the peculiar devotion of their patriotism, and in choosing theatres for the exercise and display of their talents and eloquence, they have, in my humble judgment, committed a most grievous error, and *that error* I shall summon the boldness to expose.

There exists in this Republic the singular, yet, as time has shown, consistent anomaly of two Governments operating within the several States at the same time, and intended to work harmoniously in the same system—one domestic, acting directly upon the immediate interests of its citizens, in the protection of their persons and property—the other chiefly foreign, having its powers defined by express delegation, and entering the domestic circle only in specified instances, where that invasion is necessary to consummate the main and principal purpose contemplated in its creation. The discussion of the extent and nature of the powers thus delegated to the latter, and of the propriety of their exercise under various circumstances, has originated political parties, organized with reference to these questions. Such parties, when founded upon principle, arraying men who honestly differ in opinion on opposite sides of questions of national policy, and, when confined to the legitimate purpose of advancing issues thus made, are eminently conservative. Their conflicts elicit truth and expose error, and no patriot can regret their existence, or will refuse connection and affiliation with them. Solon incorporated a provision in the Athenian code, requiring every man to take one side or the other in the discussion and ultimate decision of public questions, in order to secure the wisdom and counsel of virtuous men. These questions of a national character are sometimes of great magnitude, involving the rights of the States, the fate of the Union, yea, the existence of Constitutional liberty itself, and, in such emergencies, they demand the highest consideration from every citizen in the respective States; but they are oftimes mere ephemeral issues, creating a momentary excitement and then passing away, having affected, in no serious respect, the general welfare. In no instance, however, can the internal regulations and local interest of any one of the States be made subordinate and inferior in the scale of importance, to questions and issues pertaining to the Federal Government, without retarding the progress and endangering the future welfare of the particular State whose public sentiment may be thus misdirected.

It has been the misfortune of our State, that her statesmen, and leading men generally, have given to national issues, whether momentous or ephemeral, apparent precedence in their regard. By speeches, essays, and personal appeal, they have directed the attention of our people so habitually and constantly to these subjects, that many of our citizens regard *them* as the only questions demanding peculiar consideration; and believing, from the prominence always accorded to national politics, that the Federal head at Washington is the only source of life and vitality to our system—that our national councils is the only true medium of wise legislation—and that national glory is the only altar at which a patriot should offer oblations, they have ceased to manifest that anxious zeal for the local prosperity of their State, which untutored nature itself would otherwise have prompted them to feel and exhibit.

By the example of her Statesmen, our young men of genius and talent, as they respectively enter the grand drama of life, turn aside from the paths of Literature—desert the investigations of Science—forsake the cultivation of Art—repudiate the homely avocations of Commerce, Trade, and Mechanical Industry, and seek political life as affording and opening the only sure avenue to fame; or those pursuits alone are chosen, which may eventually lead the young aspirants to political honors.

Under the instruction of her Patriots, the patriotism of our people has been extended over a wider surface, but it is wholly ineffectual for good, because the strength of their local attachments has been impaired. Her citizens abandon their homes and firesides without regret, with positive indifference, and, carrying with them wealth, intelligence and virtue, learn, in some more favored State, to feel and cherish a devotion to the immediate government which protects them, that would have had no kindred feeling *here*. The wealth thus abstracted is enriching every soil—the intelligence thus lost is enlightening every cabinet—and the virtue thus removed is adorning every social circle, in this wide-spread Union. Not only is our State thus impoverished by a continuous ebb-tide of the principal elements of prosperity, but she has not even the consolation of knowing that she will retain the affections and sympathies of her departing sons; for the only testimonials furnished us, after their departure, that the land of their birth holds a place in their memories, are numerous epistolary supplications, imploring their friends whom they leave behind to follow their footsteps, and abandon a State that has no sufficient public spirit to gain and maintain such a position as will secure the affections and command the allegiance of her people.

Our leading men hear, without rebuke, the State pride of an adjoining State denounced as presumption and arroganee, and although it may be esteemed by fastidious persons to be somewhat overweening, yet even *they* must concede, that it has thrown her population in advance of their unpretending neighbors. They hear, without reproof, the "boasted chivalry" of our brethren in another State ridiculed, and the spirit which prompts its display condemned as weakness and vanity, whilst it is apparent to the most casual observer, that, however objectionable may sometimes be the manner of its exhibition, their pervading love and devotion to their own State have elevated their characters and improved their condition.

We are thus taught to respond to no suggestions of patriotism within our own bosoms, unless it embraces within its scope an entire continent, and comprehends within its sympathy twenty millions of people. And is it surprising that, whilst thus stationary, awaiting the growth and full development of an expanding love of country, our

"Way of life is fallen into the scar,
The yellow leaf"

and that the impulsive energies, which alone build up a State, should be nipped by the frosts of age before our affections and sympathies can attain the haven of a world-wide patriotism?

I will not exhaust your patience, by pointing out in detail all the evil consequences which have resulted from the unfortunate prominence given to party questions, and to which our Statesmen—men of honor, virtue, and intelligence—have either actively or passively contributed. But I hazard nothing in affirming, that if half the toil, research, and eloquence, which have been expended, through a series of years, in the party conflicts I have described, had been devoted to the promotion of the local prosperity of North Carolina, I would not now be engaged in making this appeal to her children on her behalf; but, on the contrary, with a brilliant *present* to animate, and a glorious *future* to cheer me, I might have indulged in strains of eulogy as truthful, if not so extravagant and gorgeous, as was the panegyric upon Athens, of "the old man eloquent," who devoted fifteen years to its composition.

My young friends, the hopes of our "good old State" are now concentrated in her young men, and I impress it upon you as a duty of paramount obligation, to cultivate the sentiment of State pride. This feeling may be cherished with patriotic ardor, without impairing the force of any obligation imposed by the Federal Constitution. It will loosen no chord, and weaken no tie, that should bind your affections to the Union of the States; and whilst it abates no portion of that general interest which we must feel in the hapiness of all who live with us in the same Republic, it will imbue you with unfaltering devotion to your native State, her institutions and her people. Such devotion, and such devotion *only* will preserve our territory from depopulation, or save those who may remain upon our soil from degrading inferiority, in the eyes of our brethren in the other States, and in the estimation of the civilized world. I have delineated faithfully and truly the *actual condition* of the State; *you* have looked upon the picture; I can add nothing that will heighten its impression. As Antony exposed before his countrymen the corpse of Cæsar, reeking with blood, and thereby excited their minds to mutiny and rage, so I present before you the *Body Politic* of your native State, bleeding from a hundred *wounds*, and ask that *their* "dumb mouths" may speak for me. If *their* mute eloquence awaken not your sympathies, no human language could touch your hearts."

VIRGINIA.

The last Enquirer contains the following list of members of Congress elect from Virginia:

"MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. The results in the several districts in this State may be summed up as follows:

First District. Gen. John S. Millson, democrat, re-elected over Cowper, whig.

Second District. R. Kidder Meade, democrat, re-elected without opposition.

Third District. Thomas H. Averett, democrat, re-elected over T. S. Flournoy, whig.

Fourth District. Thomas S. Bocock, democrat, re-elected over Bolling, whig.

Fifth District. Paulus Powell, democrat, re-elected over Goggin, whig.

Sixth District. John S. Caskie, democrat, is elected over John M. Botts, whig.

Seventh District. Judge Bayly, democrat, re-elected without opposition.

Eighth District. A. R. Holladay, democrat, re-elected without opposition.

Ninth District. James F. Strother, whig, elected over Morton, whig, late member.

Tenth District. Charles J. Faulkner, whig, is elected over Bedinger, democrat.

Eleventh District. John Letcher, dem., elected without opposition.

Twelfth District. H. Edmondson, dem., re-elected without opposition.

Thirteenth District. Fayette B. McMullen, dem., re-elected without opposition.

Fourteenth District. No returns. J. M. H. Beale, late member, and Samuel L. Hayes, both democrats, and Gen. Smith, whig, are the candidates.

Fifteenth District. George W. Thompson, dem., elected over Haymond, whig. A democratic gain."

The Democrats, it will be seen, have twelve out of the fifteen, with the prospect of one more. Twelve "Disunionists" in Congress from Virginia! What *will* the Whig papers do? Is it not time that Mr. Fillmore had issued a Proclamation on the subject?

A very heavy vote, says the Enquirer, has been thrown in favor of the new Constitution.

SPECIAL TERMS.

Gov. Reid has appointed the following Judges, to hold Special Terms of the Superior Courts:

Judge Caldwell, Buncombe, first Monday in December, 1851.

Judge Ellis, Moore, fourth Monday in November, 1851.

Judge Battle, Wake, second Monday in January, 1852.

Judge Dick, Randolph, third Monday in January, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—p. m. The United States mail steamer Pacific has arrived, having made the passage in 11 days.

ENGLAND. At latest advices the frigate Mississippi, with Kossuth on board, had not reached Gibraltar, and no tidings of Kossuth had been received in England since he sailed from Marseilles up to the evening of the 14th inst.

The flood of emigration from Great Britain, especially from Ireland, was beginning to excite the serious apprehension of government.

A demand for the repayment of money advanced to the Irish Unions during the famine was causing much stir throughout Ireland, and some downright repudiation had taken place.

The leadiag event in London was the final closing of the great exhibition, on the 11th inst. Much less good order prevailed than might be expected. The building was overcrowded, and the closing rather tumultuous, and distinguished from the closing of previous days only by partial attempts to get up cheers for the Queen and Prince Albert, and to perform "God save the Queen" in chorus. The building was open to exhibiters on the 12th and 14th, and the award of prizes took place on the 15th.

FRANCE. The President has accepted the resignation of the ministry, and his announcement is made more starting by the further assurance that Girardin will be a member of the cabinet. The rumors as to the cabinet have caused a decline of a half in the funds.

The Paris papers announce that all persons arrested for connexion with the recent conspiracy have been released.

SPAIN. Ministerial changes were spoken of at Madrid. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Madrid, which states that, at a cabinet meeting held on the 8th, a proposition was made by Murillo to sell Cuba and Puerto Principe to England for the sum of $150,000,000, which sum he said represented the capital of the revenue Spain received from these islands. Letters from Madrid announce that General Armairo had resigned his office of Minister of Marine, and would probably be succeeded by M. Darral.

The frigate Guatemala, with 116 Cuban invaders on board, has arrived at Vigo, Spain; the Venus with five, and the Isabella Catholica with four.

The widow of General Enna had also arrived at Vigo.

The Queen of Spain had summoned the Cortes for prompt assemblage—it was presumed to take action with regard to the American prisoners.

A reconciliation has been brought about between Sir Henry Bulwer and the Spanish Marshal Narvaez. This estrangement was of a political character only. Sir Henry being too liberal for Narvaez on the then condition of Spain. Narvaez, while in London, made personal explanations to Lord Palmerston, which opened the way for negotiation.

THE MARKETS. The English cotton market was freely supplied, at prices favoring buyers.

Cotton has declined ¼d. on lower qualities. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000.

Breadstuffs were not so brisk and prices were easier. Sales of Western flour at 18 a 19s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 18s 6d a 19s. Mixed corn 25 6d a 26s; yellow 26s a 26s 6d.

Arrival of the Europa.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28—9, p. m. The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax this morning, with three days later news. Cotton depressed, and had declined. The sales of the week were 29,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, without special change since the sailing of the Pacific. Corn in steady demand. Provisions quiet—prices unchanged. Lard firmer. Tobacco in good demand, and previous prices maintained. Money easy—consols, 96¾. The political news is not important. France is still agitated.

Statistics of the Late Census, Prepared at the Census Bureau.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

Counties.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Colored females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishments.
Alamance,	1,516	1,516	3,806	4,118	164	160	8,248	3,196	107	923	38
Alexander,	827	827	2,274	2,379	9	15	4,677	543	29	633	4
Anson,	1,166	1,166	3,298	3,258	48	53	6,657	6,832	159	675	32
Ashe,	1,407	1,407	4,102	3,994	45	41	8,182	595	53	1,253	3
Beaufort,	1,663	1,673	3,764	3,899	439	465	8,567	5,949	198	594	73
Bertie,	1,070	1,070	2,560	2,784	153	160	5,657	7,194	135	542	50
Bladen,	1,005	1,007	2,539	2,516	163	191	5,109	4,358	127	486	61
Brunswick,	771	771	1,816	1,835	155	164	3,970	3,302	116	385	80
Buncombe,	1,942	1,942	5,914	5,687	56	51	11,708	1,717	105	1,105	19
Burke,	983	984	2,669	2,808	77	86	5,640	2,132	116	373	22
Cabarrus,	1,296	1,296	3,502	3,441	62	57	7,062	2,684	132	875	44
Caldwell,	926	927	2,455	2,551	43	65	5,114	1,203	55	366	8
Camden,	770	770	1,776	1,796	142	148	3,862	2,187	112	579	15
Carteret,	972	972	2,546	2,621	58	91	5,316	1,487	57	208	19
Caswell,	815	817	3,420	3,661	205	213	7,499	7,770	241	707	56
Catawba,	1,237	1,239	3,582	3,690	8	13	7,293	1,569	61	957	3
Chatham,	2,210	2,211	5,986	6,178	160	140	12,464	5,985	183	1,633	48
Cherokee,	1,020	1,020	3,154	3,339	5	3	6,501	337	38	459	5
Chowan,	613	613	1,371	1,573	45	59	3,048	3,673	110	344	23
Cleaveland,	1,526	1,526	4,327	4,265	34	23	8,649	1,747	91	961	16
Columbus,	777	782	2,138	2,119	77	72	4,406	1,503	52	399	5
Craven,	1,842	1,842	3,583	3,639	692	844	8,758	5,951	97	388	67
Cumberland,	2,531	2,559	6,135	6,312	436	510	13,393	7,217	233	959	105
Currituck,	925	926	2,223	2,377	95	94	4,789	2,447	92	501	—
Davidson,	2,308	2,338	5,979	6,160	102	87	12,328	2,992	167	1,231	18
Davie,	1,027	1,027	2,804	2,809	45	37	5,695	2,171	66	404	37
Duplin,	1,419	1,419	3,526	3,639	176	166	7,507	6,007	169	922	57
Edgecombe,	1,649	1,649	4,088	4,277	139	138	8,642	8,547	218	737	14
Forsyth,	1,739	1,765	4,664	4,999	68	84	9,815	1,353	111	936	80
Franklin,	1,115	1,115	2,734	2,951	255	266	6,206	5,507	122	588	25
Gaston,	1,072	1,072	2,947	2,981	15	18	5,961	2,112	35	734	10
Gates,	880	880	2,015	2,143	184	213	4,555	3,871	210	490	22
Granville,	2,093	2,093	5,092	5,204	511	577	11,384	9,865	351	1,074	55
Greene,	684	684	1,538	1,721	64	52	3,375	3,244	123	372	37
Guilford,	3,048	3,048	7,868	8,006	337	357	16,568	3,186	181	1,668	55
Halifax,	1,759	1,792	2,825	2,938	882	990	7,635	8,954	385	868	4
Haywood,*	1,110	1,137	2,984	2,947	6	9	6,656	418	105	653	—
Henderson,	931	931	3,013	2,879	21	16	5,929	924	46	413	1
Hertford,	831	831	1,703	1,850	428	445	4,426	3,716	141	378	20
Hyde,	923	923	2,338	2,460	107	104	5,009	2,627	151	293	6
Iredell,	1,834	1,846	5,108	5,439	14	16	10,577	4,142	163	1,096	28
Johnston,	1,704	1,704	4,412	4,488	96	67	9,063	4,663	124	1,002	102
Jones,	440	440	1,049	1,090	73	69	2,281	2,757	62	240	14
Lenoir,	702	702	1,775	1,792	72	73	3,712	4,116	94	362	17
Lincoln,	1,022	1,038	2,734	2,927	14	16	5,691	2,055	76	711	61
McDowell,	860	860	2,367	2,410	110	97	4,984	1,262	59	508	29
Macon,†	936	951	2,833	2,780	56	50	5,840	549	67	631	18
Martin,	923	923	2,353	2,262	154	171	4,940	3,367	99	510	17
Mecklenburg,	1,632	1,645	4,148	4,136	62	95	8,441	5,473	144	1,030	16
Montgomery,	902	904	2,515	2,540	24	30	5,099	1,773	72	541	14
Moore,	1,286	1,286	3,476	3,721	79	90	7,366	1,976	75	718	4
Nash,	1,248	1,258	2,908	3,064	312	316	6,601	4,056	126	718	24
New Hanover,	1,884	1,884	4,094	4,096	409	488	9,087	8,581	269	559	186
Northampton,	1,341	1,341	2,875	3,119	418	412	6,824	6,511	229	644	7
Onslow,	963	963	2,427	2,578	79	91	5,175	3,108	72	349	27
Orange,	2,186	2,186	5,639	5,691	239	242	11,811	5,244	142	1,082	17
Pasquotank,	1,150	1,150	2,319	2,292	596	638	5,845	3,100	94	530	11
Perquimons,	818	818	1,831	1,798	218	232	4,079	3,252	143	505	21
Person,	1,070	1,078	2,723	2,870	153	142	5,888	4,893	114	684	17
Pitt,	1,315	1,318	3,255	3,409	40	60	6,764	6,633	196	684	41
Randolph,	2,512	2,523	6,869	6,926	202	195	14,192	1,640	154	1,173	41
Richmond,	949	950	2,409	2,481	120	104	5,114	4,704	102	496	1
Robeson,	1,513	1,513	3,636	3,654	551	620	8,461	4,365	155	1,112	10
Rockingham,	1,693	1,703	4,245	4,502	202	217	9,166	5,339	166	717	43
Rowan,	1,842	1,868	4,844	5,057	63	52	10,016	3,854	202	1,070	108
Rutherford,	1,833	1,890	5,150	5,275	104	116	10,645	2,905	140	959	28
Sampson,	1,582	1,582	4,175	4,249	267	209	8,900	5,685	161	948	53
Stanley,	946	951	2,708	2,729	25	24	5,486	1,436	81	515	10
Stokes,	1,268	1,311	3,575	3,689	78	71	7,413	1,793	70	591	34
Surry,	2,797	2,806	7,933	8,238	120	152	16,443	2,008	147	1,503	48
Tyrrell,	635	635	1,636	1,665	64	66	3,431	1,702	57	210	41
Union,	1,422	1,422	3,997	4,021	26	25	8,069	1,982	107	877	9
Wake,	2,844	2,844	6,747	7,430	636	665	15,478	9,409	284	1,410	56
Warren,	905	905	2,236	2,368	235	206	5,045	8,867	205	543	20
Washington,	670	670	1,586	1,630	191	114	3,451	2,215	105	444	24
Watauga,	569	573	1,684	1,558	16	13	3,271	129	23	442	1
Wayne,	1,576	1,576	3,817	3,985	348	316	8,466	5,030	224	668	69
Wilkes,	2,050	2,050	5,258	5,488	94	117	10,957	1,142	58	1,097	9
Yancey,	1,322	1,391	3,965	3,844	24	26	7,859	346	66	970	10
	105,542	106,023	272,369	280,095	13,296	13,970	580,491	288,412	10,207	56,916	2,523

INDIANS.

*Haywood—males,	357	†Macon—males,	63
females,	353	females,	58
Total,	710	Total,	191

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling-houses in the State,	105,542	Deaths during the year,	10,207
Families do.	106,023	Farms in cultivation,	56,916
White males,	272,369	Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually,	2,523
White females,	280,095		
	552,464		
Indians—male,	420		
female,	411		
	831		
Free colored males,	13,226		
Free colored females,	13,970		
	27,196		
Total free population,	580,491		
Slaves,	288,412		
Total population,	868,903	Federal representative population,	753,538

MARRIED.

In Wake County, on the 23d instant, by S. P. Norris, Esq. Mr. John Spain of Illinois, to Miss Lucinda Stephens, of this County.

In Bertie County, on the evening of the 23d instant, by Rev. J. Blount Cheshire, Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, to Miss Willie J. Ruffin, of Bertie County.

VALUABLE TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Wake Court of Equity, at Fall term 1851, the undersigned will sell at public sale, before the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, the House and Lot formerly owned by Peggy Eastwood, on Salisbury Street. It adjoins the premises of Silas Burns and William Ashley, and is known in the plan of said city, as part of town Lot, No. 52.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser will be required to pay down in cash, on the day of sale, $60—giving bond at nine months, with approved security, for the balance of the purchase money.

P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master.*

October 27th, 1851. 104—t17N.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104—6w.

New Humorous Work.

THE Widow Rugby's Husband, and other Alabama Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13th, 1851. 99—

A Manual of Roman Antiquities,

FROM the most recent German Works, with a description of the City of Rome, &c. By Charles Anthon, LL. D. With numerous Illustrations. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM. William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

JACKS and JENNIES, some 16 in number, of every age, will be sold by the undersigned to the highest bidder, on a credit of 9 months, at the late residence of Samuel S. Downey, deceased, in Granville County, together with the perishable property of every kind, on Thursday, the 13th day of November next.

The sale to continue day by day, until completed.

Bond with approved security required.

JOHN A. DOWNEY, *Executor.*

October 6th, 1851. 98—t13No.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Dividend of three dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, fully paid in, will be made to Shareholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of November next. By order.

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 21, 1851. 102—15N.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on the 5th and 6th of November ensuing. The friends of the Young Ladies and the public generally are requested to attend. Concert on the evening of the 5th. DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

October 24, 1851. 102—2tw.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS
IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
&c., &c., &c.
The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FOR 1851-'2.
ISAAC PROCTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,
Sign of the R. R. R. R.
Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's —in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$30 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	20 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Bigg's Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

Star, and Biblical Recorder insert 4 weeks.

$10 REWARD.

RANA

Brilliant Chance for Speculators.

PYFER & CO.

THE FAR-FAMED AND OLD ESTABLISHED

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose bright and luminous fame (of thirty-three years standing) has traversed from the unfruitful country of the ice-bound Esquimaux to the liquifying region of the idolatrous Hindoo, and monthly exhibit to the world the sale and prompt payment in

GOLD AND SILVER

A galaxy of Brilliant Prizes, ranging from $1000 to $50,000, that far excel the achievements of any Lottery Agent in the AMERICAN UNION, now present to the citizens of the United States a programme of unexcelled Schemes to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., in November, 1851.

Rich and Splendid Prizes!

ALL SOLD AND PAID

BY PYFER & CO.

$35,000, Whole Ticket, sent to a club in N. Carolina.
$25,000, Half Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia
6,000, Whole Tickets was sold to South Carolina.
4,000, Half Tickets was sold to Ohio.
8,000, Package of Quarter Tickets sold to a club in Pennsylvania.

☞ All communications answered by return mail.

☞ Bank Drafts payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ *One order to Pyfer & Co. will realize a Splendid Fortune.*

☞ You have only to enclose the amount you wish to invest in letter strongly sealed and direct to

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for November, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	5 of 12,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
10	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 06
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	45 00
17	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
18	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
19	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 50
20	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	35 00
27	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

November 1, 1851. 102—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

PATENT COMPOUND

WASH MIXTURE, OR SOAP,

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

$100 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of this County, on Friday night, the 10th inst., JAMES R. LEWIS, confined on a charge of Kidnapping. The said Lewis is about twenty-five or six years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare figure, thin visage, long sharp chin, erect in stature, fair complexion, but has some swarthy spots on his face, blue eyes, black hair, had whiskers when he left reaching from his ears nearly to the chin, had on when he left a coarse black frock cloth coat—the balance of his clothing neat. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me.

J. H. GOOCH, *Sheriff*
of Granville County, Oxford, N. C.

October 10, 1851. 99—3tw.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

IT appearing that the business on the Civil Docket Criminal Docket, and Equity Docket has accumulated insomuch, that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time: it is therefore ordered that a Special Superior Court be held for the County of Wake, on the 2nd Monday of January, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, S. C. C.

October 13th, 1851. 889—w4w.

OERVIS' Celebrated Corn Starch, for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Just received at TUCKER'S.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co, Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 13th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, the well known and desirable country residence called Harrison's or Upchurch's old place, lying 12 miles South from Louisburg, in Franklin county, near Poplar Spring Church. The said land is situated in a fertile section of country and has on it a large and comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; a mill and mill-seat, a well constructed country store house, a new gin house, a blacksmith's shop; a well of good water at the store, and never failing springs in abundance on the land. The tract contains about

1000 Acres,

lying on the waters of Crooked Creek, a large portion of which is fresh and productive, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The house is well situated for a public house, and the Store is regarded as the best country stand within the bounds of the county. Several fortunes have been realized by the sale of goods at that place.

At the same time, I shall sell three other tracts of Land, all on a credit. The above described tract will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with security will be required in all cases. THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

October 18th, 1851. 890—w3w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamton, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884. 6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1851.

German Eatmon and Alexander Eatmon and his wife Martha, *vs.* John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane.

Petition for Division of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD C. C. C

October 1, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 888—6w.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A PRIME lot just in Store and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C,

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ✕ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

MARBLE WORK & IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORR & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A LITTLE BETTER YET!

Call and Examine for Yourselves!!

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to excute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held at their office in Greenville on Thursday the 9th day of October, 1851, it was

Resolved, That Books of subscription be opened by the commissioners first appointed under their Charter, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company, and that the subscribers pay in a sum equal to that called in and paid by the original stockholders.

ALFRED MOYE, *Pres't.*
By GOOLD HOYT, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 15, 1851. 101—4t.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

Notice.

LOST or Mislaid, a note on John W. Cosby, for fifty dollars, dated 4th July, 1851. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, or Cosby from paying the same to any person except myself.

J. D. POWELL.

October 21, 1851. 102—2t.

HARPER'S Magazine. Also the International. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap. Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

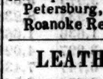
Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tIJ.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.



From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
8 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing To-
15 Cases Prunes,	bacco,
5 Casks Currents,	20 " Smoking "
2 Boxes Macaroni,	150 " Raisons.
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO.,

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

NOTICE.

The Last Chance for Bargains!

I HAVE just received and opened at my Store, a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought for cash. You will find in the assortment a great many low priced Alpaccas, figured and plain, of all colors. Also, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, lower than ever in the market before. A lot of cheap Caps and Hats; a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Also, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, and every article generally kept in a Dry Goods Store, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods dealers.

The above Goods will all be sold at a low rate—a great deal lower than common, as I am determined to close out my stock before the Spring, as I have concluded to retire from business.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 101—

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper ware; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps; powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $3, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
20 do	do	do	650
25 do	do	do	695
30 do	do	do	750
35 do	do	do	850
			900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of **Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,**

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—tID.

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 101—

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing